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Arbeiten aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Psychiatrie und Neuropathologie, von R. v KRAFFT-EBING. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1897-1899. pp. 207.

These four volumes in one comprise some score and a half of miscellaneous papers published by the author in various journals between 1878 and 1898. The topics most fully treated are—transitory insanity on a neurasthenic basis; the imitation of organic nervous diseases in hysteria; clouded and dreamy states; imperative ideas, sexual psycho and neuropathy; the latter comprising over 100 pages of new matter.

Lehrbuch der Psychopathologischen Untersuchungs-Methoden, von R. SOMMER. Berlin u. Wien, 1899. pp. 399.

This valuable work comprises an introduction on methods in scientific psychopathology and four parts: (1) optical, (2) moto-graphic methods on knee, pupil, hands, etc., (3) acoustic, and (4) on psychic states and conditions, including memory, number work, association and time. There are in all 85 curves and figures.

La Dissolution Opposée à l'Évolution dans les Sciences Physiques et Morales, par ANDRÉ LALANDE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 492.

After one chapter each upon mechanical, physiological, and psychological dissolution, the author discusses social dissolution and its consequences in law. The latter is brought about by excessive division of labor, assimilation of sexes, the dissolution of family and of ethnic groups.

L'Instabilité Mentale, par G. L. DUPRAT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 310.

We have here an essay on the data of psychopathology. All mental functions are characterized by instability, personality no less than others, and morbid stability is especially seen in sex function and age. The practical conclusion is an account of what the author calls mental therapeutics and preventative pedagogy. The writer's standpoint is purely psychological and is largely based upon the distinction between psychic continuity and discontinuity. Philosophers should not give over to doctors the business of curing mental diseases, but should themselves study the pedagogy of firmness and coherence of will and character.

Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease, C. B. BURR, M. D. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, 1898. pp. 116.

This little manual is designed for use in training schools for attendants and nurses. It is an extremely elementary primer in psychology, morbid and especially normal.

Psychiatrie und Seelsorge, von A. RÖMER. Berlin, 1899. pp. 343.

Dr. Römer presents here a guide for the recognition and avoidance of the nervous evils of our time. The psychoses he treats are grouped under the three heads of organic, idiopathic, and constitutional. Very interesting is his discussion of transitory losses of responsibility as contrasted with permanent loss. The last part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the assumption and consequences of his doctrine and of answering four objections to it. That it exhausts the body at the expense of the mind, that it denies freedom, that it reduces the worth of personality, and is unbiblical. The conclusion of the work discusses the personality of the shepherd of souls among the insane, and he pleads for the institution of such a special office as practicable and necessary.

Wild Animals I have Known, by ERNEST S. THOMPSON. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1899. pp. 358.

This is a volume of stories about wolves, crows, rabbits, dogs, foxes, mustangs, partridges, with copious and other artistic illustrations, and written in a charming style, which characterizes this clever author artist.

The Brain Machine, its Power and Weakness, by ALBERT WILSON. J. and A. Churchill, London, 1899. pp. 151.

This is one of those books in which a man evidently of years and experience has undertaken to put down his general view of life. He happens to be a doctor, and holds that prosperity in this world and perhaps salvation in the next depends upon the health of the brain cell. Hence, together with a discussion of cranial nerves, automatisms, speech, etc., marriage, religion, crime, alcohol, suggestion, education, and many other topics are discussed. The latter part of the book contains thirty-seven rather rude cuts of various objects illustrating his subject.

Geschichte des Lebensmagnetismus und des Hypnotismus, von H. R. PAUL SCHROEDER. Leipzig, 1899.

In the five lieferung, ending with page 288, that have so far appeared, the author has brought his history down into the time of Mesmer. His work abounds in various illustrations and pictures of prominent representatives in the fields treated.

Hypnotism and its Application to Practical Medicine, by OTTO GEORG WETTERSTRAND. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1897. pp. 166.

Dr. Petersen has rendered a very valuable service to both psychology and medicine by translating the valuable contribution of Dr. Wetterstrand on this important subject. The very remarkable cures and ameliorations of stuttering, hysteria, chorea, light psychoses, insomnia, neuralgia, spasmodic movements, alcoholism, incontinence, etc., by this author's method of prolonged and artificial hypnotic sleep, constitute not only a contribution to modern medical methods but also to psychology.

Twentieth Century Magic, by NEVIL MONROE HOPKINS. New York and London, 1898. pp. 160.

This book deals largely with the construction of the newest magical apparatus in which mechanical, electrical and other experiences are involved. The magician's stage and tables are first described, then five new and rather choice bits of mechanical magic. Chemical and electrical magic follow. In all there are just 100 illustrations.

Sexualismus und Aetiologie, von G. HERMAN. Leipzig, 1899. pp. 116.

This is the first part of the first volume of a natural history of love designed as a contribution to sexual physiology. The author styles himself professor, and his captions are energetics and polarity, organs, concretion and detumescence, living substance, physiocratic and psychocractic procreation. These, perhaps, give sufficient intimation of the mystic character of this work, which is nevertheless based to a great extent upon a study of recent morbid and normal physiology.

Psychologie Comparée de l'homme et de la femme, par C. RENOZOZ.
Paris, 1898. pp. 576.

In the first part the author discusses masculine and feminine psychology in general, with sections on egoism, envy, anger, doubt, pessimism, modesty, chastity, etc.; in the second part, the relations of the sexes are treated, morbid and normal; and in the third, the struggle and rivalry between the two resulting in the supremacy of man; in the last, the effort to equalize the liberty and opportunity and to lay down laws for each.

The Last Link; Our Present Knowledge of the Descent of Man, by ERNST HAECKEL. London, 1898. pp. 156.

The author here attempts to resumé his more comprehensive, systematic phylogeny and present a concise picture of our present knowledge of the descent of man. The evidence from comparative anatomy, paleontology, etc., is first stated, and then the various stages from worms up, twenty-six in number, are briefly characterized and two new illustrative charts are printed. The second part of the book, beginning with page 80, is devoted to short biographic sketches of great biologists, and to notes on the theory of cells, factors of evolution and geologic time.

A System of Ethics, by FRIEDRICH PAULSEN. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1899. pp. 723.

While less concrete and empirical than Sunderland's, the present treatise is far more so than we should expect from the author. Five chapters outline the history of moral philosophy, nine its basal concepts, and nine more the doctrines of virtues and duties. Sub heads abound in practical themes like drunkenness, clothing, poverty and wealth, modesty, suicide, temperance, justice, effects of welfare on character, nihilism, egoism, relations between science and religion, immortality, freedom, compassion, love of home, country, gratitude, lying, and flattery.

L'Automatisme Psychologique, par PIERRE JANET. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 496.

This new and enlarged edition of this important work distinguishes first between total and partial automatisms. Under the first head, catalepsy, somnambulism and suggestion are discussed. Under the second, subconscious activities, anesthesias, and psychic disaggregation.

La Psychologie Naturelle, par W. NICATI. Paris, 1898. pp. 423.

M. Nicati is bitterly opposed to current psychology because of its implications of supernaturalism and regards it as essentially a physical science tributary to others and divided into two general parts—one dealing with individuals and the other with society. Just as the parts of the individual are related to each other, so individuals are related to society, and the present work is preliminary to a larger general and social psychology. The present work treats solely of colors and is devoted to discussions of their scales, the mechanism of color in the senses and nervous centers, its gradations; and the second part treats of individual psychology, regarding individuality as a common attribute of forces as affirmed in the distinction between soul and body, and as culminating in determinations of the intensity of psychic and nervous force shown in electricity, cellular tropisms and movement, general sensibility, etc. The chapter on emotions makes it a basis of sensation, memory, knowledge, etc. Intelligence is a mechan-